

both FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

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the censures passed thereon by the message of the commons house of assembly, as the house have always endeavoured to shew real and unaffected esteem for his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and with that

times to celebrate a good and successful war, with the common sense of the public good.

Extraneous—The *Journal of the United States*, published in the city of New York, has been the subject of a recent and successful prosecution.

In the *Journal of the United States*, published in the city of New York, has been the subject of a recent and successful prosecution.

Mrs. Trevelyan, attending to the door according to order, was called in, and being asked by the President, by order of the house, if any and what balance was due to the public from the late Mr. Jacob Motte, the late Treasurer's estate? He replied, that there was due from Mr. Motte's estate to the public, a balance of sixty three thousand, nine hundred and seventy four pounds, nineteen shillings and five pence currency.

Whereupon it was resolved, on motion, that a message should be sent to the Lieutenant Governor, informing his Honor, that it having appeared to this house, that there is now due to the public a balance of sixty three thousand, nine hundred and seventy four pounds, nineteen shillings and five pence, from the estate of the late public Treasurer, Jacob Motte, Esq.; this house did therefore desire, that his Honor would be pleased to give directions to the proper officer to recover the said balance from the representatives of Mr. Motte, together with the legal interest thereon, if it shall be the opinion of the Attorney General, that Mr. Motte's estate is liable for the same; and a message to that purport being prepared, was ordered to be signed by the president, and sent to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, by the Clerk. Mr. Peronneau was further asked, by order of the house, what was the state of the money in the public treasury on the first day of June last, and what balance was then due to the public for duties? To which he replied, that there was then due to the public from the merchants, 127,674. 6s. 11d. and that there was not now in the public treasury above ten thousand pounds currency which could be issued, and that he was really apprehensive of a public bankruptcy, and being obliged to stop payment, if the public debt were not more punctually discharged. Mr. Peronneau was then asked, how long he apprehended that the sum now in the public treasury would be sufficient to answer the demands against the public? To which he replied, he believed, it would be sufficient to answer the ordinary expence till the beginning of October next.

[The Remainder in our next.]

Last Night, after this Paper was ready for the Press, arrived the Ship Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Edingham Lawrence, in 6 Weeks and 4 Days from London, by whom we have London Papers to the 13th of August; but have only time to mention the following Particulars, viz.

Warsaw, July 22. A courier who passed through this city in his way from Bagaria to Petersburg, has brought the particulars of the Russian Grand Army's passing the Danube, of their present situation, and of all that has happened to them from the 12th to the 26th of June. Count Romanzow having learned that the Grand Vicer had divided his army into 3 divisions, and that these bodies could not possibly join in 3 days, resolved to pass the river, and attack them, in that situation. The Generals Wietman, Stupochin, and Potemkin, who had before passed the Danube with a considerable body of troops, sent notice to Count Romanzow, that they could attempt nothing of consequence, till the Grand army, or part of it had passed the River; which caused him to make all possible haste; and having, in disguise discovered a place the easiest to pass, he resolved to cross the river there, tho' the Turks knowing the easiness of passage, at the place, kept 6000 men intrenched in order to defend it. Count Romanzow gave notice to his Generals of the time when he should attempt the passage and ordered them to attack the enemy, which would give him an opportunity to pass, and to obtain an easy victory, by enclosing the enemy between two fires; accordingly on the 18th of June the Generals Stupochin and Potemkin, after a long march, attacked the Turks who had scarce time to put themselves in a posture of defence. As soon as the engagement was begun, the first division of the grand army appeared upon the river, which so terrified the Turks, that they left their intrenchments and fled, thro' a hollow passage leading thro' the mountains towards Silesia; General Wietman killed about 700 Turks, pursued the rest with 2000 men, took some prisoners, among whom was the Basha who had the chief command; and an Aga, and also took 18 pieces of cannon and 4 standards.

The Grand Army passed the Danube without losing a man; the Grand Vicer having detached 35,000 men under 3 Bashes, to protect Silesia; Count Romanzow sent General Wietman with 6000 to take possession of the hollow way leading to that tor-

ment which was effected the same day (June 26th) which about 2000 Turks were killed and taken prisoners. [The battle is now being fought.]

Count Romanzow, with an army of 100,000 men, is now in the vicinity of the Turks, near the mouth of the Danube, and is preparing to attack them. The Turks, who were defeated at the battle of the Danube, are now in a state of confusion and are being pursued by the Russian army.

[So far by Captain Lawrence.]
ARRIVAL.
At Rotterdam, Prof. Grenter, from South Carolina.

Boardman, Fane, Libs, Philadelphia.
Graveland, John, Jenkins, North Carolina.
Adventures, Gifford, Piscataway.
Merrill, Balf, South Carolina.
Dartmouth, Two Sisters, Pitts.
Pool, Lark, Carter, Newfoundland.
Graveland, Sarah, Palmer, Piscataway.
Dartmouth, Hall, Boston.
Rogers, Benion, Virginia.
Helvidius, Fair American, Marshal, South Carolina.

Bristol, Chester, Maryland.
John, Carlson, Casco Bay.
Falmouth, Sally, Fletcher, Penfcola.
Pool, Jolliff, Reed, Halifax.

Graveland, Milton, Watson, New York.
Waterford, Peter and John, Simons, Ditto.
NEW YORK, September 30.
Capt. Lawrence in 6 Weeks and 4 Days from the Downs. On his Passage spoke the following Vessels, viz. August 24, the Ship Lydia, Capt. Dean, from Liverpool, bound to Philadelphia. (The Ship Diana, for New York, was to fail in 2 or 3 Days after them.) September 24, Lat. 39, 12, the Brig Susanna, Capt. Stout, 6 Weeks from Falmouth, bound to New York. With Capt. Lawrence, came Passengers, Mr. Robert Watts, of this City, Mr. Crofts, of Quebec, and several Steerage Passengers. Last Night also arrived, the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, but the Advices by Capt. Lawrence are later.

PETERSBURG, June 22.

THE Court has received, from the Field Marshal Count de Romanzow, a continuation of the journal of the military operations as far as the 24th of May. It appears by this journal that, besides the prisoners taken by Colonel Klitscha, several Turkish families, in number 3336 persons of both sexes, have put themselves under the protection of Russia, and that a still greater number of Christians have followed their example. The Marshal has made them pass the Danube, and has not only left them all their effects, but has also assigned them habitations on this side of the river, in the conquered places. The journal then gives an account of the expedition of Major General Suwarow at Turtukay, with a detail of every thing that preceded and followed thereupon. By that expedition, General Count de Solikow, has found means to cut off all communication between Silesia and Rulshuck with the Danube; and Major General Suwarow avails himself of the facility which this expedition has procured him, of sending detachments on the other side of the Danube, by the mouth of the Argis.

Bologna, in Italy. The suppression of the Jesuits, and confiscation of their effects, goes on here, and throughout all the ecclesiastical states.

From the Vistula, July 1. The situation of Dantzic becomes daily more critical, and people begin to fear that the mediation of Russia, will prove more hurtful than advantageous to it. The Sieur Reichard has just given the ultimatum of the King of Prussia, by which that city is to acknowledge the sovereignty of that Prince, over the Port of Dantzic, and Count Golowkin has, at the same time, delivered a note to the Magistrate, in which he declares, that this acknowledgement must be the basis of the negotiation with which he is charged. Whilst this grand affair remains undetermined, the commerce of Dantzic suffers greatly by the changes that are introduced, for the importation of wool, from the countries acquired by the court of Berlin, is prohibited, and none is suffered to be imported but from Poland. The rumour of an approaching revolution in Constantinople, begins to subside, especially since it is known, that the Empress of Russia consents to the marriage which the reigning Duke proposes to contract with a Princess of Germany. We hear that his choice is fallen on the Princess Christina, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, eldest sister of the Queen of England.

Amsterdam, July 15. Letters from Hamburg of the 9th of this month advise, that the affair between the Courts of Peterburgh and Copenhagen concerning Holstein, is entirely settled and ratified; that Denmark is to enjoy great advantages in the Duchy

but that Crown is to furnish Russia with several ships of war; they add, that a perfect harmony reigns among the northern powers.

Paris, July 9. Letters received from the King's Ambassador at the Porte, confirm the news of the advantages gained by the Turks over the Russians. It seems that the Ottomans are greatly encouraged to push on the war with vigour, and will not consent to any peace but on conditions more moderate than those prescribed them by the Russians.

St. Petersburg, July 15. We have received from Constantinople the following detail of the success of the Ottoman war, dated June 26th. Daghistan Pacha, being informed that a body of Russians had passed the Danube, and were about to enter the Turkish territory, he immediately sent a detachment of his troops to oppose them.

The Turkish army, under the command of Daghistan Pacha, defeated the Russian army in a battle fought on the 26th of June. The Russian army, which was composed of 10,000 men, was completely routed, and 2,000 men were killed. The Turkish army, which was composed of 15,000 men, was victorious, and 1,000 men were killed. The Russian army was then pursued by the Turkish army, and 1,000 men were taken prisoner. The Russian army was then dispersed, and the Turkish army returned to Constantinople.

Copenhagen, July 6. Last Friday, there was a numerous court, and afterwards a grand entertainment at the castle of Friederichsborg; there was also a grand dinner of 50 covers at Prince Frederick's. To-morrow, being the birth day of the Princess Royal Louisa Augusta, who will then enter the third year of her age, there will be an entertainment at Court.

Cologne, July 9. Some difficulties have lately arisen, on the subject of the navigation on the Rhine. The Chamber of finances of the Elector our Sovereign, has published a new regulation, which enjoins all vessels to give in at the offices of this city, an exact account of their respective loadings, without secreting any thing, under penalty of being searched, and severely punished in case any fraud is discovered. This regulation far from ordains the paying all duties without delay or deduction; and that all the vessels belonging to different States, navigating in that river, shall be obliged to land and sail in their respective turns. The Elector of Menz principally opposes this regulation. During the dispute, several vessels are detained at Bonn and Oudernach, so that commerce is at a stand, and much merchandise in danger of receiving great damage.

Stockholm, July 2. The Russian Minister having previously informed the King on the part of the Empress his Sovereign, that a Russian fleet would cruise this summer in the Baltic, to exercise their crew; and having requested, that in case a storm should oblige the ships of that fleet to seek an asylum in the ports of this kingdom, they may be received, and all necessary assistance afforded them; the King hath sent orders to all the Commandants of his ports, not only to receive such ships kindly, but also to give them all the succours they may stand in need of.

LONDON.

July 20. Letters from Rome, dated the 29th ult. assure us, that all the effects and papers of the Jesuits, in their colleges and houses, have been seized and sealed up, throughout the ecclesiastical State, and that they are to be all banished by the 15th of August next. The Bull for their suppression has already appeared, and begins with the words *Soli Dei*, &c. In it, among other crimes, the Jesuits are accused of having falsified Bulls of the Sovereign Pontiff. The said Bull will not be published in form at the above period, as his Holiness is for having their effects disposed of by the Bishops, which is opposed by the Court of Vienna, who pretend to have a right to dispose of them, after the example of the Princes of the House of Bourbon. This regards the restitution of Avignon and Benevento, to the Holy See, as those Courts wait to see his Holiness fulfil all his promises previous to their surrender.

By a Captain of a ship, arrived at Weymouth, we are informed, that last week, some fishermen, brought into that port, a schooner about 70 tons burthen, her landing chiefly with spirits and some tea, but not a living creature on board.

July 22. It has been often conjectured, that the three vast continents of Europe, Asia, and America, are to be joined in one, by one; taking this for granted, and it will follow, that the whole four continents are united, for it is an unquestionable fact, that the continent of Africa is joined to that of Asia, by the Isthmus of Suez, which some have not improbably deemed the Gethen of the ancients. The eastern parts also, of European history, join Asia, and that again, in some very high latitudes, join the Northern parts of America; from hence it should seem, though our conjectures have

not as yet, ascertained the fact, that there is somewhere a junction of the four continents; and this will solve the difficulty under which Historians have laboured, when attempting to account for the manner of peopling those immense tracts of land, which by vulgar error are supposed to be separated by the Ocean from other continents.

A Privy Council is summoned to meet this day at St. James's, and to be in reference to several petitions against the late Gold Coinage Act, setting forth the hardships the community in general suffer on the occasion.

July 24. On Thursday last the Privy Council adjourned the report of the Lords of Trade and Plantation, upon the conduct of an American Governor, till Thursday next, at one o'clock in the forenoon. The hearing was attended by a respectable and crowded audience; among them many of the principal gentry from all the American provinces, and from the West India islands were present. The Counsel on the other side will be heard on Thursday. An appeal from a report of this nature was never before argued; and it was termed, a very curious, and strange performance, by the Counsel against it, and otherwise much abused. This being a cause of much public expectation for more than eighteen months past; the Lords are detained in town a week longer, and a decision will be concluded upon before the usual summer recess.

A plan has lately been presented to his Majesty by Lord Sandwich, to engage sailors to enter into the navy in case of any emergency in future, which has met with approbation.

Advice is received that the French Consul at Goa, in the Indies, with his wife, family and servants, have been massacred by the inhabitants. The English and Dutch settlements on the same coast are under very great apprehensions of a visit from them, on which account the strictest military discipline is observed.

A remarkable Account of a Person, who eat and digested the hardest Substances in amazing Quantities.

SOME time ago was read before the University of Wittenberg, by Mr. Buchner, President, a dissertation, entitled, *De Polyphago*, at Allotriophago Wittenbergensi Dissertation, containing the most enormous eater that perhaps was ever heard of; the roadsters of the last, and fire eaters of the present age, not excepted. He is said to have devoured, at one time, a whole sheep; at another, a whole hog; and, by way of desert, at a third, four half bushel baskets of cherries, stones and all.

Substances, indeed, the most difficult to digest, and such as would be shocking to the generality of People; he swallowed and digested easily, such as china, glass, shells, &c. all which he would break to pieces with his teeth, chew, and swallow without difficulty. Living animals and insects, as birds, mice, caterpillars, &c. were common to him; but what almost surpasses belief, is, that he once swallowed a black tin standish, with the penknives, ink, sand, and every thing it contained. This last fact is so very extraordinary, that had it not been attested in words by seven eye witnesses, before the Senate of Wittenberg, its credibility could hardly ever have been admitted.

This strange mortal was of an extremely strong and robust constitution; and continued his exploits to the age of fifty; after which he lived a more regular life; and attained his eightieth year, in which he died.

His body was opened by the author of the dissertation, and many particular circumstances attending the digestion are remarked, in order to show the practicability of the facts above mentioned.

By the ROSAMOND, Capt. MILLER, in 45 days from the Downs, we have the following advices, viz.

Warsaw, July 15. By an Ekspres arrived here from General Witte, commandant at Kamienek, we learn that Marshal Romanzow has attacked and beaten the Grand Vicer, that the loss of the Turks consisted in 15,000 men killed on the field of battle, and 6000 made prisoners; that they have abandoned to the conquerors 150 pieces of cannon, with all their tents, baggage and military chest. The Russian Generals Potemkin and Wietman, who were behind with their corps, are advanced; the former has put to the route a body of the enemy, consisting of 7000 men; and the second, after taking a great number of artillery, is gone to form the Siege of Silesia.

Hamburg, July 22. Our letters from Hungary mention, that the passage of the grand Russian army over the Danube has cost both them and the Turks a great number of men. The following is an account of the most material incidents: General Stupochin, in order to cover the troops who were passing the river, marched beyond Silesia, in the night of the 15th of June, and was met by a Turkish detachment; the two parties fought with amazing courage, but the Turks were

lived at last to yield the passage to the Russians, after having some hundreds of their men killed and wounded, and their baggage with 17 pieces taken, they retired with great precipitation to Silistria; which place, as soon as the Russian army had all passed the Danube, was attacked and taken by the Russians. General Suwarow, who was coming to join the grand army another way, met a corps of 6000 Turks, commanded by Seri Mehmed Bey; the action was very warm, and the victory seemed doubtful for a long time, Seri Mehmed being killed, it was determined in favour of the Russians. The Turks, after losing their brave Commander, fled to the mountains, and left their baggage and 15 pieces of cannon to the Russians. The Turks attempted to drive the Russians from an Island in the Danube, near Ruffig, where the latter had raised a battery, which was to defend the two branches of the river; the defence was not less courageous than the attack, and the Turks, notwithstanding their superiority in number, were obliged to give up the enterprise, and regain the other side of the river. It is said this affair cost them 3000 men.

Constantinople, June 17. A report prevails, that the Russians have entirely defeated, near Silistria, a corps of some thousand Turks, commanded by Mahum Pacha, who was killed in the action.

We are assured, that in the battle near Ruffig, between a body of our troops and 4000 Russians who had passed Danube, they were beaten with a great slaughter, and 200 were made prisoners, among whom was Col. Prince de Repnin.

Paris, July 27. The Spanish Minister here has demanded effectual assistance against the Barbary Powers, in league with the Emperor of Morocco, and the Dey of Algiers. The rights, privileges, and immunities of the City of Danzig, are now farmed from the Court of Berlin, at the annual rent of 50,000 l.

Hague, July 19. A ship from the Cape of Good Hope, brings advice, that the Pirate ship *Caroline*, is not the *Aurora* English man-of-war, as reported, but a vessel belonging to the *Arctica*. The crew had murdered the captain and mate, and seven more persons, and had plundered the vessel. They were taken by the *Comte de Martini*, and their Commander and others were executed.

Another report has been made on the life of the *Comte de Martini*, by a Priest, who, while in conference with him, drew a compass dagger, and attempted to stab him. The King saw the dagger in time, heaped on the next apartment, where the Noblemen in waiting attempted to seize the villain, but before they got to him he put an end to his own life with the dagger.

The King of Denmark has given notice in all the foreign Gazettes, that his Commissary at Hamburg, will pay the debts due to Danish Subjects from Messieurs Clifford and Company, late merchants at Amsterdam, at the rate of 7000 Rix Dollars per month, till the whole are discharged.

L O N D O N .

August 2. The Hanoverians are so incensed at one of the House of Strelitz, being appointed Governor of Hanover, that they daily threaten a revolt: The Prince of Brunswick is so incensed, that he is now treating with France as Generalissimo of their army. The Princess of B. came over to the Court of Britain some time since, to expostulate upon this partial business, but was recalled by her royal consort with indignation.

August 4. Considerable bets are depending, that the Lord Lieutenant of a neighbouring kingdom will be superseded in his government, before the month of December next.

By an authentic letter from Stockholm, we learn, that his Swedish Majesty is now increasing his army, which used to consist of 48,000 men, to the number of 74,000.

Extract of a letter from Peterburgh, July 24.

"Notwithstanding the various accounts which appear in all the foreign prints respecting the advantages gained by the army under the Marshal Romanow against the Turks, it is certain that all the advantages do not rest on the side of the Russians. In almost all the capital actions which they have won, they have paid very dearly for them, losing in general more men than the Turks, who are grown desperate, and fight bravely. A reinforcement of 2500 horse, and 6000 foot, are preparing to march from hence to Moldavia.

August 5. Private letters from Paris say, that the King of France's health daily declines, and that it is the opinion of his physicians, that he cannot live long, and therefore they have advised his Majesty to retire for a time to Fontainebleau, to have the benefit of the air.

Letters from Warsaw, dated July 19, advise, that though the King of Poland, and some of the Princes, had received advice from General Weyro, Commandant at Kamienetz, that Count Romanow had conquered the Turkish army, commanded by

the Grand Vizir, it was something extraordinary that neither General Bibikow, nor the Russian Ambassador there, had received any account of the matter, which gave cause for doubting the whole.

August 6. It is said that Count Bentick, is changed by their High Mightinesses the States General, with an important commission, respecting the part which the united provinces must unavoidably take, should the war on the Continent become general, as it is expected it will, unless peace is accomplished before Christmas.

By a gentleman just returned from Lisbon, we are informed, that the attempts made on his most faithful Majesty, by a Priest was at the instigation of the Jesuits, who had deputed three to Portugal for that horrid purpose, who on the design being known, made their escape in a *Barca* (a small boat called) and not on board a *Grave* (a ship called), about three leagues from the coast of Lisbon.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, is expected in the autumn, before the winter.

We have it from the most authentic quarters, that as soon as the three great united powers have been able to form the division of Poland among themselves (which will be two months yet) they will march over to England, to take possession of it in like manner, and in like manner to divide it; his Britannic Majesty having so long ago as March last assured the said three great powers, that, "let them do what they please, he will not meddle with them."

Extract of an authentic letter from a gentleman at Lima, in South America, to his friend at Seville, dated the 15th of January, 1773.

"I have taken this opportunity of sending you, by the Governor's express (that is now setting off for Porto-Bello, from whence a vessel will sail immediately for Old Spain) an account, as nearly authentic as possible, of the late success of the Chilese against the Spaniards in Chili, which is now almost all in the possession of the natives, except the city of Copiapo, which remained with the Spaniards when the advices came away, but could not be expected to be held long, as the Indians were then attacking it with all their force. All the forces which could be raised by the Spaniards have been repeatedly beat, especially the last army which was collected, and headed by Don Pedro de la Cazeos, Governor of Baldivia; it consisted of about 6500 Spaniards, and about 11,000 slaves and servants. This army set out from O-forno in order to attack the Araneans and their confederates, who, to the number of 30,000 foot, and near 50,000 horse, were encamped on the banks of the river Copiapo, intending to attack the city of the same name, which stands at the mouth of the river, in 26 degrees north latitude. The Spanish army, fortunately as they imagined, made an encampment between the city and the Araneans, but did not remain there long before they were attacked. The battle continued long and desperate; the Spaniards fought with the utmost bravery; they fought for every thing, their religion, liberty, possessions, and lives, but they fought in vain; the superiority of numbers prevailed, to which was added, the treachery of the slaves and servants, who, when they saw their masters must have been defeated, deserted over to the Chileans and completely finished the victory. Only 250 of the Spaniards escaped into Copiapo, the rest were all killed in the field, but they sold their lives most dearly, as it was computed about 14,000 Chilese fell in the contention, and a vast number wounded. Those Spaniards which escaped proved of infinite service to those already in the city, as they helped to defend the fortifications, which were very strong, and all the ensconced out of the general ruin was mounted on the walls. In fact, Copiapo was the only possession, the sole magazine of the unfortunate Spaniards; all their wealth, all their stores, all their expectancies were closed within those walls, which they were to defend with their lives, and so they have like brave men; but have found a means of sending notice to the Viceroy of Peru, that they must infallibly be all exterminated unless they have immediate succours. The Viceroy in consequence is making every preparation to relieve them, but it is feared all will prove in vain. The whole force of all new Spain would certainly be insufficient to restore the affairs of Chili into their former channel. The Chileans are now formidable enemies, naturally brave, and resolute; they were always nearly too powerful for the Spaniards, but now they have learnt, and fight under European discipline; they have cannon and small arms, which they now know the perfect use of; they fight on horse back, and are really an overmatch for the Spaniards at their own weapons. The Indians of La Plata, Patagonia, and all the contiguous countries, are ready to imitate the example of the Chilese, and have already rose in some parts. The disaffection is indeed so general, that it is not improbable, that the whole domination of Spain in South America will be soon entirely destroyed. Prior to the battle of Copiapo, the Araquehu had entirely destroyed the town of

St. Jago, Coquimbo, Concepcion, Baldivia, Imperial, Villa Rica, Ochoa, Copiaco, Angol, Mendoza, Oronotago, in short all the cities, towns, and fortresses, they have taken in much pains to raise and destroy, that the smallest vestige does not remain to tell where those places formerly stood."

August 7. Some letters by the last post from Holland advise, that a fleet was fitting out at Brecht with secrecy and expedition, the object of which was not publicly known.

ANNAPOLIS, September 23. On Monday last departed this life, at his house in this city, after a tedious illness, the Honourable Walter Dulany, Esq; one of the Lord Proprietary's Council of State, Commissary General of the province, and one of the Aldermen of the city; a Gentleman who was deservedly beloved and esteemed by all ranks of people for his public and private virtues.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable William Fitzhugh, Esq; Commissary General of this province, in the room of Walter Dulany, Esq; deceased.

NEW YORK, September 30. FRIDAY Night the Brig *Heller*, Captain Maltby, arrived here in 14 Days from Trinity Bay in Newfoundland, where Captain Pearce, in a Ship from this Place, was safe arrived.

The same Night the Ship *Dianna*, Robert Miller Commander, from Black River, on the Musquito Shore, for London, put in here for Water, having unfortunately lost almost all that was on Board by a hard Gale, the Casks in which it was being stowed.

On Tuesday the 15th Instant, the Hon. Chief Justice Hey, of Quebec, was thrown from his Horse, in the City of Albany, as he was proceeding on a visit to Sir J. Johnson; he was much bruised, and his Collar Bone dislocated; but we have the Satisfaction to add that he is likely to recover from this Disaster, and may be soon expected in our City on his way to England.

Last Week died at Philadelphia, Mrs. Douglass, Wife of Mr. David Douglass, Manager of the American Company of Comedians, Mother of Mr. Lewis Hallam, and of Mrs. Mattocks, of Covent Garden Theatre, and Aunt of Miss Hallam, a Lady who, by her excellent Performances upon the Stage, and her irreproachable manners in private Life, had recommended herself to the Friendship and affection of many of the principal Families on the continent, and in the West Indies.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Captain Stephen Kemble, to be Deputy Adjutant General upon this Establishment, vice the Honourable Colonel Richard Maitland deceased, with the Rank of Major in the Army; he had the Honour to kiss Hands presently after his Promotion.

The 16th Instant, died at Smith Town, on Long Island, of a nervous Fever, after five Days Illness, Mr. Charles Floyd, of that Place, a Gentleman much respected by all his Acquaintance.

Last Tuesday Evening the Rev. William Macky Tenny, of Greenfield, in Connecticut, was married to Miss Rodgers, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rodgers of this City.

Captain Miller left the Downs the 13th of August, the *Lizard* the 17th, and the *Islands of Corvo and Flora* the 4th of September; on the *Passage*, September 10th, in Lat. 38, 49. Long. 37, he spoke with a Sloop, Captain Calder, from this Port for Madeira, 21 Days out, all well; and on the 21st, in Lat. 37, 37. Lon. 79, he spoke the Ship *Amelia*, Captain Miller, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

A Letter from London says, the Emperor of Germany has now in the Field an Army of one hundred and fifty thousand Men, and is daily raising Recruits, and though he is himself at the Head of a powerful Army on the Turkish Frontiers, has sent Orders for the famous General Laudon to set out for Semlin, to take the Command of an Army of eighty thousand Men, encamped at that Place; and it was reported on Change the 5th of August, that the King of Prussia was determined to take possession of Hanover unless he is immediately paid the Sum of three hundred thousand Pounds, due to him ever since last War.

Captain Miller says, the Ship *London*, Captain Chambers, and the *Earl of Dunmore*, Captain Lawrence, were to sail for this Port, in 4 or 5 Days after him.

On Monday Night last one James Aikins, a Seaman, was found in the Garret of his House struggling with a small Cord fastened to a Beam, he was so near the Floor as almost to sit on it, and one of his Legs doubled under him. He was a very good Seaman, and had the Character of a sober, industrious Man. It is thought this rash Action was occasioned by jealousy of his Wife, and uneasiness at her Conduct.

We hear that the Account in our last of the Death of Mr. Graham, Constable, and the Commitment of Nicholas Stokes, so far as it related to the said Stokes was not true, Graham having no Precept against him, nor was he committed.

Yesterday being the anniversary Day of appointing Mayors, Sheriffs, and Coroners for the Cities and Counties of New York and Albany, and for electing Aldermen and Assistants, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the said City and County of New York for the Year ensuing.

His Excellency the Governor, was pleased, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, to nominate and appoint, Whitehead Hicks, Esq; to be Mayor, Water Bailiff, and Clerk of the Market.

John Roberts, Esq; to be Sheriff, and Edward Blagge, Esq; (Son of the Alderman) to be Coroner.

And the Freeholders, agreeable to their Summons, being assembled at the City Hall, chose the following Gentlemen to serve in the respective Offices mentioned, viz.

Jacobus Lister, Esq; Alderman,	For the East Ward.
Henry Brevoort, Assistant,	Ward.
William Waddle, Esq; Alderman,	For the North Ward.
Benjamin Huggins, Assistant,	Ward.
Francis Etkin, Esq; Ald.	For the South Ward.
John Abel, Assistant,	Ward.
Andrew Gautier, Esq; Ald.	For the Dock Ward.
Andrew Hamerly, Assistant,	Ward.
George Brewerton, jun. Esq; Ald.	For the West Ward.
Abraham Meier, Assistant,	Ward.
Benjamin Blagge, Esq; Alderman,	Montgomery Ward.
Thompson Hardenbrook, Assistant,	Ward.
John Dicksen, Esq; Ald.	For the Out Ward.
John Hardenbrook, Assistant,	Ward.
Stephen Duryce,	Church Wardens.
Peter T. Curtiss,	Vestrymen for the South Ward.
James Depeyther,	Ward.
Richard Harrison,	Ward.
John Cook,	Do. Dock Ward.
Henry Van Vleck,	Do. East Ward.
Henry Remien,	Do. East Ward.
Gabriel W. Ludlow,	Do. North Ward.
Peter Berton,	Do. North Ward.
Robert Benson,	Do. North Ward.
Jacob Van Voorhies,	Do. West Ward.
Edward Nicol Jun.	Do. West Ward.
William Walton,	Do. Montgomery Ward.
David Beckman,	Do. Montgomery Ward.
Abraham Berkman,	Do. Out Ward.
Andrew M'Gown,	Do. Out Ward.

The Hon. John Harris Cruger, Esq; was by the Mayor and Aldermen, appointed Chamberlain of the City; and Patrick Waith, was by the Mayor appointed High Constable.

On Tuesday next, the anniversary Meeting of the CORPORATION, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF Clergymen, in the Communion of the Church of England, in America, is to be held in this City. A Sermon suitable to the Occasion will be preached at Trinity Church:—Divine Service will begin at Eleven o'Clock:—Solemn Music will be performed.

As this truly benevolent and charitable Design, has, since its first Institution, fully answered the most sanguine Expectations; and, as the very worthy Members of the Church of England, in this City, and other respectable and benevolent Christians, have largely contributed to the Fund, it cannot be doubted, but that they will continue to honour the Corporation with their Company at Church; and, further contribute to alleviate the Distresses and Misfortunes of those, who, may by Death be deprived of a fond Husband, or an affectionate Parent, whose Life and Service was spent in promoting the Religion of our blessed SAVIOUR, and the Happiness of Mankind.

Last Friday Morning was found floating in the Dock near the White Hall, a new born Infant, supposed to have been thrown in there by its inhuman Mother.

The Sampson, Captain Cuiper, was arrived at London.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
Ship *Rufamond*, C. Miller, London. Brig *Heller*, J. Maltby, Newfoundland; *Defiance*, J. Parsons, and *Trigon*, A. Sanders, Turks Head; *Hero*, C. Chadwick, New London; *Liberty*, J. Prince, Cayenne. Schooner *Polly*, E. L. & C. Philadelphia. Sloop *N. Carolina*, A. Dyer, Philadelphia; *Lawrence*, W. Gilbert, Grenada; *Lyon*, J. E. Heridge, Gaudou; *Polly*, J. Waldron, St. Eustacia; *Two Brothers*, W. Bray, N. Carolina.

TO BE SOLD,
At public VENDUE,
ON the 25th Day of October, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, on the Premises,
A House, and Lot of Ground in Fair Street, near the Moravian Meeting, in the Possession of Mr. Robinson, School Master; the Lot is 25 Feet broad, and 100 Feet long.

Publick Notice Is hereby given, that Gilbert Drake, and Joseph Sherwood, of the manor of Cortlandt, and Benjamin Clapp of North Castle, all of the county of West Chester, have, in pursuance of a certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the colony of New York, entitled "an Act to prevent frauds in debtors," been duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of Paul Thompson, late of Cortlandt's manor in West Chester county, and as absconding debtor. All persons indebted to the said Paul Thompson are therefore hereby required, on or before the 22d of October next, to pay the said Trustees all such sum or sums of money which they owe to the said Paul Thompson, and deliver to them the said Trustees all other effects of the said Paul Thompson, which they may have in their hands, power, or custody; for the receipt of which monies and effects, the said Trustees will meet at the dwelling house of Obadiah Purdy, situate on Cortlandt's manor aforesaid, at 12 o'clock on the said 22d day of October. Dated the 24th day of September, 1773.

PORT'S CORNER. A L L E D.

By Lady Dorothy Deane, eldest Daughter of Sir
L E T—my dear mother, I am so glad that you are
A dear old friend, I am so glad that you are
I am so glad that you are so well, I am so glad
If I could only see you, I am so glad that you are
That life's but a span, and good-humour beguiles
The time, be it had, as it will.
If my friend proves unfaithful, I'll seek out a new,
Not trouble my head about that;
I'll play the chattering, I'll honour the true,
And cheerfully laugh and be fat.
What the I a coach and six horses I can't have,
To which I've a very good right;
A pair of good legs hath kind providence gave,
With a heart that's both honest and light.
My frame's not unwieldy, 'tis active and sound;
My appetite not very great;
A scanty provision sufficient is found,
It cleanly and wholesome to eat.
Let epistles wait on their parties for me,
Their orations, pleasants, and burlesque;
With Frenchify'd dishes, high sauces, and be
A prey to the doctor and surgeon?
With all kinds of wine let them pamper their taste,
Ner ought to their palates deny;
If they to their latter end wilfully haste,
Themselves are to blame, and not I.
On dress, pomp, and grandeur, I fix not my mind,
They're matters unworthy a case;
Beneath those fine trappings, we oftentimes find
The pang of remorse and dispair.
Gay pleasure's a phantom exceedingly fair,
Which vainly we hope to embrace;
We grasp at a substance—the melts into air,
And leaves not behind her a trace.
Then why should we make such a pother about
What no one could ever attain?
Who the sweet illusion is tempting no doubt,
Till banished by old age, and pain.
But soon we the idle pursuit of her charms,
By dear-bought experience despise;
Then blooming good humour fill dwell in my arms;
My motto be—merry and wife.

Bread-Street, September 15, 1773.
SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.
Established in June 1764, by
JOHN C. KNAPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, de B. R.

WHO constantly attends, and will continue his
utmost endeavours to extend the utility of his
Office to all ranks of people, particularly by giving
the most candid and satisfactory opinion and advice,
as well in all cases of law and equity, as on deeds,
wills, and other writings; that at all times strictly
agreeable to the letter of the law, and the whole-
some fundamentals thereof. "Equity and good
Conscience, governed by right Reason."
Deeds, wills, and other conveyances; petitions;
memorials, charter parties, articles of copartnership,
assignments, arbitration bonds, &c. drawn effectually
to answer the purposes intended; and on such
low charge as to prevent the applying to those
persons who cannot possibly have sufficient knowl-
edge in such business.
Also, letters of attorney, certificates, &c. per-
fected under the city Seal, or otherwise as the case
may require.
Cash at all times to be had on bottomry, and
other approved security.
Executors and Administrators, instructed in the
due execution of their office, whereby to prevent
the great trouble and expence which often happens
from the want of knowledge therein.
Also, persons assisted to recover their property
in England, or other distant parts.
Stealing men, and other strangers, who many
times meet with difficulty in matters not altogether
relative to the law, will be properly attended; and
those whose circumstances are desperate will meet
the most confidential advice, and may depend on the
utmost secrecy.
All other the general business of this office ex-
ecuted with strict integrity, the most immediate dis-
patch, and in all cases the usual easy terms.

JUST IMPORTED,
By **TUCKER & BARTOW,**
And to be sold at their Store, near Burling's Slip.
A few BALES of excellent
COTTON.

They have likewise for SALE,
Jamaica Spirits, West India
and New York Rum, Wine, Brandy and Geneva;
choice Muscovado, loaf, and lump sugar, mace,
tea, pepper, coffee, rice, allspice, ginger, best
Scotch flax, wood cards, chocolate, nutmegs, allum,
indigo, red and log wood, brimstone, shot, raisins;
and a parcel of choice West Chester PORK, &c.
&c. &c.

City of New-York, By order of the Hon. Danie
New-York, the supreme court of the province of New-
York; notice is hereby given, that on application
to him made by Garret Abbel, and Evert Byvanck,
jun. creditors of William Conroy, late of Cam-
bridge, in the county of Albany, merchant; in
pursuance of two several acts of the legislature of the
colony of New-York, the one entitled, "An act to
prevent frauds in debtors," and the other entitled,
"An act to revive the several acts therein mentioned
relating to absconding and fraudulent debtors;"—
He the said chief justice hath directed all the whole
estate of the said William Conroy, real and perso-
nal, to be seized, and that, unless he does return
and discharge his debts, within three months next
after this public notice given, all his estate real and
personal, that shall be so seized and taken, will be
sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated the
9th of September, 1773.

WE the Trustees for all the
Creditors of Nathaniel Robottom (late of
Haverhill, New-England, Orange County, in the Pro-
vince of New-York, Merchant) an absconding
Debtor, do hereby give Notice to all his Credit-
ors, to meet at the dwelling House of Paulus Van-
dervoort, Ins-Holder, in the said Parish, on Tues-
day the 19th Day of October next, at 10 o'Clock
in the Forenoon, on said Day, with their several
Accounts, to be there intended to make a
Division of what Money shall be in our Hands, be-
longing to the said Nathaniel Robottom; And re-
quest all Persons indebted on the said Robottom's
Books, to make immediate Payment. Dated the
12th Day of September, 1773.
DAVID FYLE,
TREASURER CUTLER,
WILLIAM DOUGHERTY.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,
A VERY valuable FARM.
Situated in the township of Apple, in the
county of Albany, known and distinguished by the
number 14 of the farms, within the said township,
containing two hundred and eighty-five acres of
land: Likewise a lot containing thirty acres, in the
town plot of said township, known by the number
12 of the town lots. The whole is allowed to be as
good land as any in the patent; and an indisputa-
ble title will be given to the purchaser. For par-
ticulars, inquire of Mr. FRANCIS MARSHALLCK.
T b e t f

WANTED,
For the WEST-INDIES;
A BOY, about 14 or 15 years
old, that can read and write, to be bound an
apprentice for 5 or 6 years, to a sugar Estate,—and
also, a young man about 18 or 20 years old,
that can read and write, understands the care of
horses, and can be well recommended, will meet
with good encouragement. Inquire of the Printer.

S. Sp. SKINNER,
Near KING'S COLLEGE,
IN NEW-YORK,
MAKES the best of RUM;—he
makes it of a wholesome clean Flavour,
quite free from offensive DEADLY
Sinking Hog-wood, and of substantial natural
Proof:—And sells either for Cash, or
the usual Credit, or for Melasses. 6-3

Just publish'd, and to be sold by the Printer,
A short Discourse at the Funeral of an amiable
young Lady, on the following Text, chosen by
herself,
JAMES IV. 14.
Whereas ye know not what shall be on the Morrow:
For what is your Life?—It is even a Vapor that
appears for a little Time, and then vanisheth away.

JOHN MORTON
Has just come to hand per the Dutchess of Gor-
don, Capt. Winn, and Samson, Capt. Couper,
from London, and the late Vessels from Bristol;
A Very neat assortment of
A European and India goods, well adapted to
the present season; amongst which are, very hand-
some single and double purple calicoes, India and
English chintz; blue and white, and red and white
cotton furniture, purple do. blue and white, and
red and white copper plate do. red and white,
and blue and white binding, calico, 7-8 and 4-4
cambricks and lawns; blue and white, and red
and white striped ginghams, China taffeties and Per-
sians, new silk romals, bandannoes, brown and white
drillings, brown and white Russia sheetings; 7-8 and
4-4 Irish linsens, from 21. 8d. to 21. per yard,
Irish sheeting and dowlas; superfine and middling
broad-cloths, with many other articles too tedious
to enumerate.

C H I N A,
Consisting of table and tea table sets complete,
blue and white, and enamel'd jars and beakers;
blue and white enamel'd tea pots, sugar dishes and
milk pots; blue and white and enamel'd breakfast
and afternoon cups and saucers, by the box or small-
er quantity; blue and white, and enamel'd bowls,
from half a pint to a gallon; odd dishes, plates and
tureens, blue and white and enamel'd, odd cups
and saucers, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of
on the lowest terms, for cash or the usual credit, at
his store on Hunter's Quay. 88—21

Just now arrived from Philadelphia,
DOCTOR HILL'S
Newly improved, great
STOMACHICK TINCTURE.
THIS is a very excellent Medicine for all weak
Stomachs; it gives a good healthy appetite
and a sound digestion; and at the most difficult
have certainly their origin in a weak Stomach, so
by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.
ALSO, a fresh quantity of
Doct. HILL'S AMERICAN BALSAM,

Of which the goodness is now so well known in
America, as being an infallible and the most in-
nocent, sure and effectual medicine for any disor-
der in the breast, short breath, cold, cough,
swimming in the head, and for children in the
whooping cough, and in most other disorders. By
the proper use of this Balsam for a reasonable time,
many have also received great benefit and relief,
and some are effectually cured of the most painful
rheumatism, colic, gravel and in consumption.
Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are
wrapt about each bottle: The price therein men-
tioned is meant for the money in use, for the benefit
of the poor, it is allowed to be sold in New-York
for 4s. 10d. a bottle, and by the dozen, 4s. 4d. a
bottle currency; and to prevent counterfeiting,
this American Balsam, and the newly improved great
Stomachick Tincture, is only, by appointment, to be
sold by
MICHAEL HOFFMAN,
Ship-wagon in Broad-Way, near the
Old-Swago-Market,
and by no body else in New-York.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,
Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in
this City,
RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the
Public for the Encouragement given to the
BOARDING-SCHOOL, he opened last Sum-
mer, at his House near King's-Bridge, (within 15
Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach
the French Language in the most expeditious Man-
ner, together with some of the most useful Sciences;
such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, an-
cient and modern History, Logic, &c. He like-
wise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the
skilful reading of the Classics, and whatever is re-
quisite to fit the young Students for Admission into
any College or University.

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situa-
tion, commanding one of the finest Prospects in
the Government;—and the Tutor's Character and
Capacity are well-known, he having lived with
Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of
thirty Years; so that the young Men who will entrust
him with the Education of their Children, may de-
pend on their being properly answered.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.

For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &c. &c.
in the Parish of St. James, in the City of New-York.
The Lottery consists of 1500 Tickets, at 10s. each.
1. A house and Lot in Queen-Street, near Burling's Slip, New-York, valued by seven ap-
praisers, at £12000, and now
rents for £70 per an. and the
taxes, £1200 0 0
2. A house and lot of two acres in
the town of Norwich, New-
London county, in Connecticut, 50 0 0
3. Prizes of plate, furniture, &c.
the highest of which is £200, the
lowest £10 0 0
4. Cash prizes, at 10s. each, in
455 Prizes, £455 0 0
2440 Blanks, £2440 0 0
1500 Tickets, at 10s. each, is £1500 0 0
A blank deed is already made for the house, and
the adventurers may be assured, that the fortunate
number which shall draw that and the lot of
ground, shall be put into possession as soon as the
lottery is drawn, which will be on Tuesday the
6th day of July instant, if answers are received in
time—from the several persons who had tickets to
dispose of in this lottery—when the fortunate num-
bers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes
punctually paid, subject to no deduction.
WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unsold, may
be had of Mr. Verdin Elsworth, at Powles Hook,
where the Lottery is to be drawn.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH,
FINDS himself under an absolute Necessity to
postpone the Drawing of his Lottery, till
Wednesday the 20th of October next; as he has not
had Returns from several of his Friends, who had
a considerable Number of his Tickets to dispose of:
As the Prizes are already rolled up, and ready to
put in the Box; it is earnestly requested, that all
those who were entrusted with Tickets, will be care-
ful to account for, or return them by the Time a-
bove mentioned, when the Lottery will be certain-
ly drawn.
Orders for Tickets directed to Mr. Verdin Elsw-
orth, at Powles Hook, (who has some of the
Tickets still to dispose of) and left with Mr. Wil-
liam Elsworth on Golden Hill, or the Printer here-
of, will be immediately forwarded. 92—

The most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES and PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
M A P S,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
It JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIP *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Refuge*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM LONDON,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON'S
STORE,
ON HUNTER'S QUAY.
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODE-
RATE TERMS,
FOR CASH or THE USUAL CREDIT.
And per the Ship *Mary*, CAPT. HARRY, just arrived
from Bristol;

Men's, youth's, and boy's
beaver, castor and felt hats; German serges, wo-
men's Bristol shoes; long and short pipes, a neat
assortment of shoe laces and buckles; gilt and
plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks,
cutting knives, Barlow pen do. pewter dishes, plates
and basins; 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
shot and fowling balls, &c. &c. &c.

New-York, September 3, 1773.
ALL persons indebted to the
estate of John Hoffman, late of this city,
Cabinet-maker, deceased, are hereby desired imme-
diately to settle and pay their accounts; and all
those who have any demands against the said estate,
in order that they may be adjusted and paid, are
desired, with all convenient speed, to bring them
in properly proved and attested, to Jeremiah Wool,
or William Warner, executors of the last will and
testament of the said John Hoffman. 7, 4

PHILIP KISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,
At the upper End of Queen-Street, has for Sale,
MADEIRA and Tencrist
Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and
New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little
inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) anisette,
clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and
Doctor Stephens'; whole-sale and retail at the very
lowest prices, for cash or short credit.
N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and
coffee.

OGDEN'S PILLS,
For the Cure of the
DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX;
To be sold by Mr. Nicholas
Hoffman, Merchant, Mr. William Stuart;
Druggist, in New-York; and the Printer hereof.
The whole Boxes at 2 Dollars, the half Boxes at one
Dollar each.
Besides the happy Effects arising from the Use of
the above Pills, in the Cure of the Bloody-Flux—
they have been found of late to have been excellent
in the Cure of the Vomiting and Purging of
Children, at this Season of the Year, if about a
third of a Dose, as ordered in the Directions for the
Bloody-Flux, be given Evening and Morning, or
about 3 thirds of a Dose every Morning.
The Colic Pills, are to be had at the same Places,
in Boxes, of 8s. and 4s. 6—3

To be Let, on easy Terms,
ON the Flats at Rhinebeck,
Dutchess County, two Miles from Elopous
Ferry, and on the King's Road; a House in good
repair, with a Barn, small Orchard, and eleven
Acres of good level Land;—the Situation very
convenient for a Store or Tavern.—For further Par-
ticulars, apply to the Printer. 1, 4

Just published, and to be sold,
By the Printer hereof,
Mr. HALSEY'S
NEW NEW-ENGLAND
P R I M E R,
MORE suitable for the English Schools
in New England, New-York, New-
Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c. than any other:
For there is added, *Catechisms* of the first prin-
ciples of the Christian Religion, not favouring any one
sect, or party of Christians more than another; so
that any persons believing the Bible, may safely
teach them to their Children.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Dwelling House
and Farm belonging to
the Estate of the late Col.
RICHARDS, deceased, situated in
Elizabeth-Town, on the Road be-
tween the Court-House and the
Point.—The House is large and very convenient,
and accommodated with all the Out-Houses that can
be wanted. The Barn, Coach-Houses, &c. are ex-
cellent, with every Convenience, in that Way,
which a Gentleman or Farmer can desire. The
Garden contains several Acres of Ground, and
abounds with a large and elegant Collection of
Fruit, which it has been the Work of many Years
carefully to collect, from England, as well as from
all Parts of America. The Quantity of Grapes, in
a good Year, is sufficient to produce two or three
Pipes of Wine. Belonging to the House is a good
Farm of between 300 and 400 Acres, containing
all the Variety that can be wanted for Mowing,
Pasture and Tillage, with Wood-Land and Salt
Meadow. Besides the internal Qualities of this
well-known Place, it has many other Advantages to
recommend it to a Gentleman; such as its being
within 15 Miles of the City of New-York, either
by Land or Water, and but one Mile from the re-
markably pleasant and healthy Village of Elizabeth-
Town,—which has many genteel and agreeable Fa-
milies residing in and about it, with a regular and
plentiful Market to supply their Tables, and the
farther Convenience of two of the best Grammar-
Schools in the Country. A greater or less Quantity
of Land will be sold with the House, as the Pur-
chaser may like, and immediate Possession will
be given to the Purchaser. For further Particulars,
inquire of PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON,
Esq. in New-York, or of the Subscriber in Elizabeth-
Town.
THOMAS B. CHANDLER.
Feb. 22d, 1773. 74—

ABEEL and BYVANCK,
Near COENTERS-MARKET, Albany Dock,
Have for sale, whole-sale and retail, reasonably,
A large Assortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; also,
The following Holland goods, &c.

A L L U M	Albany peas
Brimstone	Indigo
Coppers	Scale beams, large and
Chalk	small
Sweeds iron	Frying pans
Best cast'd ditto	Flax hatchels, best fort
Bloomery do.	Tea kettles
German steel	Very large and small
London TC do.	slates
Bilster'd do.	Waffle irons
Hoop iron	Garden shears
Bristol pots	Mill saws in sets
Newark do.	Spinnet
New-England do.	Corn fans
New-York do.	Scraw knives
Iron tea kettles	Twine
Sew pans	Fiddles and strings
Skilletts	Quills
Dogs	Sealing wax
Wagon and cart boxes	India pencils
Gridles	White wash brushes
Sad-irons	Hearth
Powder	Shoe
Shot	Weavers
Bar lead	House
Anvils	Bounders
Vices	Powder blue
Beck irons	New-Yorkish false
Hammers	Harlem oil
Sedges	Oil flints
Mill and X-cut saws	

consideration the motion was to be taken by the House of Commons, and the House of Commons is appointed to consider it; the consequence of which cannot but be decided, when it is considered, that by this minister's intrigues with the court of Spain a few years since, the three kingdoms were very near involved in a war. The *vox populi* here indeed seems to be peace, but that in this country is little regarded. It is certain we have sufficient resources for war, thanks to the skill of the Abbe Teray, who, notwithstanding what his enemies may say, must be allowed to be a most accomplished financier."

LONDON

August 2. It is now really talked of at St. James's, that the ministry have voluntarily agreed to continue in their several stations, and each to conduct his respective business as usual, without receiving any salary, till such time as they have brought the national debt in a very small compass; (their salaries being intended to be appropriated to that purpose.) This will be serving their King and country, and also transmit their names with honour to posterity. An unpunished subject will always be the Prince the wisest counsel, and continue the most faithful to him. It is the true interest of his Majesty to have such about him, as will not flatter for the sake of his money. The greatest danger that can happen to a Prince will arise from such of his own servants as, from their own corrupt principles, would sell him and his counsels to the common enemy.

August 4. A correspondent, who declares himself entirely unknown to the honourable gentlemen he has in view, observes, that while Administration are deliberating upon proper persons to conciliate the Americans, and calm the unhappy motions which have been artfully excited in our colonies, they ought not to forget the gentleman who has always and ably delivered himself in an August Assembly on American affairs, and has written so ingeniously on the administration of the colonies, and precisely foretold the present crisis.

August 5. In order to strengthen the good understanding between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, a scheme is on foot, according to which, Great Britain is to give up Falkland's Islands, in consideration of an equivalent being given to her in the West Indies. If this scheme takes effect, it is said, the limits of the navigation of the American seas will be so regulated, that disputes for the future, will be in a great measure prevented.

August 6. The Parliament of Ireland will meet in the second week of October next. It is a fixed measure that Government will ask an aid of three hundred and eighty thousand pounds, to discharge the arrears there, occasioned by the revenue falling: And it is as certain, that this sum, large as it is, is not sufficient; owing to the establishment being so heavily burthened with additional placemen, pensioners, &c. Moreover, as the revenue is found to fall so much short of the establishment, government will lay new taxes on that kingdom, to the amount of, at least one hundred thousand pounds per ann. What are to be the objects of this new taxation, are, at this time, under the councils in both kingdoms. The linen manufacture in Ireland (which is the principal manufacture there) being so much decayed, many of the capital persons concerned in it, have repeatedly and warmly solicited some relief; but Government here perseveres against them.

It is reported, that a certain Nabob, who acquired an immense fortune in the East Indies, intends to remit one hundred thousand pounds to be distributed among the poor distressed natives, of the place where he acquired it.

August 10. The Queen, we are sorry to hear, has for some days past been very subject to faintings, though not of an alarming nature.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, June 26.
"An Emir Bassa, attended by thirty Spahis, has just arrived here; with the following account, of the city of Bagdat being taken by the Persians.
"A great number of Persian Pilgrims arrived at Bagdat, in the month of April last, in order to visit the tombs of the Prophet Ali, and some of the other Imams, which lie not far from the city. These pilgrims, amounting to near fifteen hundred, and having an escort of fifty soldiers, gave the Beglerbeg of Bagdat some suspicion, he in consequence denied them admittance into the city, but assigned them some caravanseras in the suburbs on the western side

of the city. The Beglerbeg and the Persians were both under the command, as John O'Brien says, of the same person, viz. the Emir Bassa, who was ordered to receive them, and to provide for their wants. The Emir Bassa, however, refused to do so, and the Persians, finding this, were obliged to take refuge in the city of Bagdat. The Emir Bassa, however, refused to do so, and the Persians, finding this, were obliged to take refuge in the city of Bagdat.

August 11. They write from Copenhagen, that his Danish Majesty has concluded a treaty with Russia, wherein he stipulates, in consideration of a subsidy of 60,000 Rubles per ann. to keep on foot for three years, 5000 foot and 2000 horse, to be employed as that Court shall direct.

A code of laws for the government of Canada, is at last completed, and will be laid by the Premier before Parliament, for its approbation next session.

August 12. Advice from the Hague say, that his Prussian Majesty has concluded a private treaty with the courts of France and Sweden, which it is feared will produce fresh commotions in the north, unless a peace between the Turks and Russians is speedily effected.

Conclusion of the account of the operations of the Russian army, and the important victory gained over the Turks. [For which see our last.]

GENERAL Weisman having marched, to cut off the communication between the garrison of Silistria and the Turkish army, within 5 wreaths of that city, found a Basia of three horse tails, and 6000 men encamped there, who being acquainted with the Russian General's design, sent notice to Osman Basia, who advanced with 8000 men. The Turkish army then 14,000, immediately attacked the Russian light horse; but as Osman Basia could not stand the fire from their infantry, he attacked them sword in hand, and would have forced his way to the artillery had not the Russian Grenadiers received the Turks with fixed bayonets. The passage being narrow, was now warmly disputed, and Osman Basia, after losing 800 men, found himself obliged to retreat, though it was with a design to make another attack. In the mean time the second division of the Russian army passed the river, and General Stupochin, with 6 regiments of infantry, was dispatched to join General Weisman. Osman Basia made a second attack, but the Russians being reinforced, received him with great bravery, a regular battle ensued, and the Russians gained a complete victory. The Turks after losing 3000 men, fled in the utmost confusion, and were pursued by the Russians, who took 900 prisoners, and all their tents, cannon, baggage, and standards, &c. They made themselves masters of the Turkish intrenchments, and blocked up the city of Silistria, which they found almost impregnable. Several regiments were left to besiege that fortress, under the command of General Stupochin, and the rest went in search of the enemy. In this action, the Russians lost not above 900 men, but the brave Major Olsufjew is killed.

The news of this event alarmed the Grand

Vizir, who sent two Basia, with 10,000 men to the city of Bagdat, to join O'Brien, who was under the command of the Emir Bassa, who was ordered to receive them, and to provide for their wants. The Emir Bassa, however, refused to do so, and the Persians, finding this, were obliged to take refuge in the city of Bagdat.

July 30. A few days ago, a young fellow just come from sea, went to his father and mother, who lived at a small village near Maidstone, when he murdered the old people; attempted to lie with his sister, and, on her resistance stabbed her in a dangerous manner in several parts of her body. He has confessed the several facts, and is committed to Maidstone gaol.

July 8. At eleven o'clock this morning came on, in the Court of King's Bench, the long depending action brought by Lord Sandwich against the printer of the London Evening Post, for *scandalum magnatum*. The ground of complaint was as follows: Some time in the month of January last, a letter under the signature of *Amrzed* appeared in the London Evening Post, charging Lord Sandwich with corruption in the disposal of certain places within his department as first Lord of the Admiralty. In particular, the letter writer charged his Lordship with having exposed the office of a Commissioner of the navy to sale, for the sum of two thousand pounds; and employed one Henry Corte as his agent to negotiate the affair. The defendant in his plea put himself upon his country to prove the truth of his charge.

Mr. Buller, one of the plaintiff's counsel, opened the cause; and was succeeded by the Attorney General, who stated the important nature of the charge; that if true, it would have operated to the utter ruin of the noble Lord; and if false, was a species of atrocious defamation which ought to be punished with the utmost severity. That he should entrust a stranger (Mr. Corte) with his reputation, and his honour; that he should empower this stranger to barter with another stranger for the paltry inadequate sum of two thousand pounds; implied a species of weakness, as well as criminality, which even Lord Sandwich's most inveterate enemies could never upon any foundation impute to him. The Attorney General therefore concluded, that the charge was totally groundless, and being so, the propagator of the scandal deserved exemplary punishment; and assured the jury, that, "in his opinion, the damages, though laid at ten thousand pounds, bore no manner of proportion to the heinousness of the offence."

The Attorney General having finished, several witnesses were called by the plaintiff's counsel, one of whom proved the publication of the paper.

Serjeant Glynn next arose, and, as counsel for the defendant, stated at large the case before the court. He insisted, that it was not the case of a private individual, of a particular printer; it was a direct attack upon the *liberty of the press*, and every printer in England was concerned in the event; that if the freedom of political discussion was denied to a free people, men in office might commit errors with impunity; they might trample upon the rights of humanity, yet go unpunished: that the charge alleged against the noble Lord, if untrue, could not materially injure his interest, nor ought to affect his peace of mind; that it was never understood Lord Sandwich possessed that *extreme delicacy*, as to be shocked at trifling occurrences, or alarmed at trivial imputations; that his Lordship, to be sure, had a nice sense of honour, but happy in a spotless character hitherto unimpeached, happy in an integrity unsullied, his Lordship, wrapped in conscious innocence, might defy the shafts of malice to wound his immaculate breast. With respect to the "proof of the publication," Serjeant Glynn observed, that it rested upon the testimony of a man whose sole employment it was to act as a "spy upon the press." This disgraceful office had been erected towards the close of the infamous reign of Charles the Second; the office was founded to promote the purposes of tyranny, and to destroy the people's liberties; hence the persons employed

in this infamous trade were generally to the last degrees infamous themselves. The man hired to prove the publication of the paper which the supposed libel was contained, was not a man; any obscure individual, avoiding the light, and seeking to hide from honest men even the place of his residence.

The Serjeant then touched upon the hazardous situation of printers in general, should they be liable to excessive fines for every piece, which through inadvertency, through hurry, or the carelessness of servants, might appear in their several papers; and he pleaded for the extenuation of damages in the case before the court, as nothing short of the defendant's ruin was at stake. With respect to the action, the very bringing it against the printer partook of the nature of a *malicious prosecution*: for the Serjeant contended it ought have been brought against the supposed Agent Corte; it was he, if any person, who had traduced the noble Lord's character; it was he who had cast a stigma upon his reputation by offering to treat for the disposal of places in the noble Lord's department. "Yet this man," concluded the Serjeant, "remains unmolested, he is suffered to exercise his office, to carry on his traffick as an agent; and though clearly convicted of having acted in the bargain and sale way for the purpose of places, which Lord Sandwich had a right to recommend; though clearly convicted of having done this, no notice is taken of his criminality, whilst the ruin of a printer is aimed at, by admitting an unguarded subject to appear in his paper."

Capt. Luttrell deposed, "That when the death of Mr. Hanway, Commissioner of the navy, was hourly expected, he received a message from Mr. Corte to the following purport, that if he, Captain Luttrell, had any friend who could procure the sum of two thousand pounds, he might be appointed to the place in case of Mr. Hanway's death." Capt. Luttrell, "replied, he had a friend who would advance the sum required, but he spurned at the proposal, as it was to many gentlemen his friends, better entitled, from their long services, to the appointment."

The Captain was asked, "Whether the name of Lord Sandwich was mentioned, or whether Corte gave any intimation that he had his Lordship's authority to treat for the disposal of the place?" To both which questions he replied in the negative. He was then asked, "Whether after the charge appeared against Lord Sandwich in the paper, he had not attended his Lordship's levee?" and, "Whether he had not attended it purposely to give his Lordship an opportunity of conversing with him upon the subject?" He answered both these questions in the affirmative; but added, "that Lord Sandwich never said a syllable to him about the affair." Captain Luttrell was then asked, "If Mr. Corte was Agent to Lord Sandwich?" he replied, "that to the best of his knowledge he was not his Lordship's Agent."

The Rev. Mr. Parrot deposed, That "Mrs. Brooke, wife to a Clergyman at Norwich, first told him in general, that she had interest to procure places;" and added, "That if he knew any person capable of presenting her with a *handsome douceur*, he would use that interest in his favour." Mr. Hanway's death being at that time likely, Parrot applied to Mr. Corte, and asked him, "What he thought would be deemed a proper compliment for the place of a Commissioner of the Navy?" Corte replied, "It was not worth more than 2000 l."

Mr. Parrot being asked, "Who the person was through whose interest Mrs. Brooke could procure the places?" replied, "Not Lord Sandwich."

The question being thus evaded, was again put, and on the Council's insisting on an explicit answer, Parrot said, "That the gentleman through whose interest Mrs. Brooke procured the places, was a Mr. Friedenburgh, one of the Queen's German attendants." Mr. Parrot was then asked, "If he had received or expected any preferment from Lord Sandwich?" he answered in the negative. Did he know him? The reply was, "I should not know his Lordship if he was here."

The evidence on both sides being thus gone through, the Attorney General applied to every part of Serjeant Glynn's speech: He declared himself a "friend to the Liberty of the Press, and political discussion; but he hoped no man would pretend to call a base attack upon public characters political discussion." With respect to the greatness of the damages, he argued thus: "An attempt has been made to ruin Lord Sandwich; the person base enough to make it dares not stand forth; the Printer, therefore is the responsible party; and if he is ruined for having aided at the ruin of another man, he falls by the hand of a *Distributive Justice*." He added, that "The offence was aggravated by the defendant's having in his plea allowed the fact, and pledged himself to the public to prove the truth of the charge." This was significant Lord Sandwich's name, and as it was done with a design to ruin

Dated the 30th day of September, 1773.
 SAMUEL HALLOCK,
 NATHANIEL CONCKLING, } Trustees,
 NEHEMIAH KNAPP,

